



Newfoundlander.

No. 90.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1829.

Sixpence.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY, by the Proprietor, JOHN SHEA, at his Office opposite the CUSTOM HOUSE, Water-Street, where Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Orders will also be transmitted by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Merchant, Harbour-Grace—ONE GUINEA per annum.

To be Let.

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given—

TWO new Dwelling-houses, fit for the immediate reception of families, situate in Duckworth-street, two doors West of the Central School, each containing one large Shop and Kitchen on the first floor, one large Room and two Bed-rooms on the second floor, and a spacious Garret.—Application to be made to

April 2. JAMES HALLY.

On Lease for a Term of Years, and immediate possession given.

ALL that commodious and substantial Dwelling House, large Retail Shop, Out-houses, &c. late in the occupation of Mr. WARNER, Surgeon, deceased, pleasantly and conveniently situated near the King's Beach, in this town. The house is built of brick, in the best manner, and is in every respect well adapted for the residence of a genteel family. It consists of a large Dining-room, Parlour, Drawing-room, and four or five Bed-chambers, together with a convenient Kitchen, and frost-proof Cellars extending under the whole of the building.—The Shop is well fitted up, and in an excellent situation for a Retail Business, and having apartments adjoining and over it sufficient to form a commodious and distinct Dwelling, would be Let separately from the brick house, if required.—For further particulars, apply to

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March 26.

And immediate possession given.

A Convenient Dwelling House in Duckworth-Street, fronting the Church, and adjoining the NEW INN, and now undergoing a thorough repair.—Apply to

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Attorney for Attwood & Hugnes.

March 26.

And immediate Possession given.

THAT commodious VILLA, pleasantly situated on Hawthorn Hill, lately in the occupancy of George Washington Buxted, Esq., with spacious Out-houses, Garden, &c., and about five acres of Land in a good state of cultivation.

Apply to
PATRICK MORRIS.

March 5.

Notices.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of PATRICK MYHAN, late of this Town, deceased, are requested to send in the particulars thereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay over the same to Mr. PATRICK SHELLY, who has purchased the debts.

MARY MYHAN,
Administratrix.

March 5.

Education.

HENRY SIMMS,

Present Master of the Orphan Asylum School, BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, that he intends Opening an English, Mercantile, and Mathematical SCHOOL, early in May next. He flatters himself that, from his practical knowledge of conducting Schools, as well as from the system of instruction he will introduce, advantages will be afforded to his pupils equal, if superior, to any that can be obtained in this Island; and particularly calculated to facilitate their progress in knowledge and science.

The School will be situated in an airy and central part of the town.
February 12.

VOYAGE TO THE EASTERN SEAS.

(Concluded from our last.)

Their guns were worked with considerable spirit and rapidity; but somehow or other, not only the Admiral, but all the officers under his orders, managed never to strike the frigate, or even to fire directly over her, taking care to pitch their shot either just a-head or just a-stern. It is not fair, perhaps, to insinuate what motives influenced this gallant officer on the occasion; it was sufficient for Captain Maxwell's purpose that no shot actually hit his ship, and he sailed on without taking the smallest notice of the unavailing cannonading in his rear.

When the frigate had nearly reached the Bogue, or entrance, and almost within range of the battery called Annanboy, the light wind which had carried her so far, gradually died away, and the tide setting strongly out, rendered it necessary to drop the anchor. The Chinese fleet brought up likewise, but continued firing away as briskly as before. Captain Maxwell, whose attention had hitherto been occupied by piloting the frigate, was now at leisure to attend to the warlike Admiral. He accordingly loaded one of the quarter-deck guns, a two and thirty pound cannon, and having directed it, and primed the lock, all with his own hands, drew the trigger himself.—The gun was aimed so that the shot should pass over the centre of the Commander-in-Chief's junk. The effect was instantaneous, and most ludicrous; the crews, not only of this vessel, but of the whole line, fell flat on their faces, as Captain Maxwell described it in his letter to me, "like Persians at sunrise," while the Admiral in person was seen for a moment actually in the air, in which he had leaped in the extremity of his amazement, and in the next instant he lay prostrate on the deck. So remarkable was this exhibition, that Capt. Maxwell at first feared he had pointed the gun too low, and actually killed the poor Mandarin; while the sailors, who were in ecstasies with the sight, exclaimed that the Captain had shot away the China Admiral's head. Without any such serious issue, the effect was quite as complete, for the firing instantly ceased.

It is an invariable rule in China, whenever casualty happens in consequence of guns fired from any foreign ships, to insist upon the man who actually fired the gun being given up, not the officer who gave the order; as if the guilt rested with mere agent, rather than with the chief at whose instigation he has acted. Captain Maxwell was therefore determined, at all events, to simplify the present question, by loading and firing the first gun with his own hand, and thus to make himself, in every sense of the word, Chinese as well as European, the responsible person. This incident may, perhaps, appear a trifle to some persons, but it was one strictly in character with the whole of these proceedings; and the anecdote is worthy of being borne in the recollection of every officer in command, who, as he shares all, or nearly all, the credit of successful enterprise, should be ready to take upon himself the whole weight of censure, should the consequences be disastrous.

About half-past eight o'clock of the same evening a breeze sprung up, which admitted of the ship steering through the Bogue. The anchor was instantly weighed; but so vigilant were the Chinese, that the topsails were hardly sheeted home before a flight of rockets, and a signal gun from the fleet, announced that night or day the passage was to be disputed. In the next instant, there was a simultaneous flash of light from one end to the other of the batteries, on both sides of the river sky-rockets were thrown up in every direction, and all the embrasures were illuminated in the most brilliant manner. "The boatswain's pipe," to use Captain Maxwell's own expression, "did not man the *Alceste's* guns more smartly than these signals did the Chinese batteries. The very first shot they fired," to continue the extract from a letter I received some days afterwards, "hit us very hard in the bows, and pretty low down; the second cut away one of the mizen-shrouds, and went through the spanker; in short, they went on remarkably well. It really put us quite in mind of old times again. My orders were that not a shot should be fired until one was heard from the quarter-deck, the trigger of which I pulled myself when within less than half-musket shot of Annanboy, the battery at the Bogue; and then the main-deck and fore-castle very speedily put out all the John Chinaman's lights. It really was a very fine and spirited scene while it lasted.

"But the best effect of the whole is," continues Captain Maxwell, "that the Viceroy has quite recovered his good breeding, and become remarkably civil. A Mandarin of much higher rank than our former visitor was sent down to where the ship had anchored in the river, after passing the batteries, to say that I might come as far as I pleased; that the *Lyra* might also enter the river when I pleased; all boats might pass and repass the Bogue when I pleased; in short every thing is to be done according to my pleasure; and, what is amusing enough, a Chop, or edict, has been published in Canton, stating that the *Alceste* had entered and come up the river, by the Viceroy's express permission, in the same manner as the ships of the former embassy."

Thus far Captain Maxwell; but I cannot omit relating two characteristic traits of this officer, of which he has omitted all mention of himself. At the time of passing through the Bogue, and after the first broadside from the frigate had been poured into the battery, but while some of the guns still continued firing at the ship, the greater number of the Chinese who had not been knocked over by the *Alceste's* fire, scampered off to the right and left up the hill, each with a paper lantern in his hand, thus affording a conspicuous mark for the small arms.—Captain Maxwell, however, jumped on the poop, and would not allow a single musket to be fired, remarking that his purpose was to effect a passage by silencing the great guns, and that if he could avoid it, not a single Chinese should be hurt.

The other anecdote is equally in character. On the morning after the ship had passed the batteries, and reached the intended anchorage, Captain Maxwell ordered his gig, a small four-oared boat, to be manned; and without taking arms, or making any previous stipulations for his own safety, rowed straight up to Canton, a distance of more than thirty miles from his ship. The news of the action had preceded his arrival, and immense multitudes were assembled to see the officer who had destroyed those fortresses considered by the whole empire as impregnable. He was received on the wharf by the members of the British Factory with almost equal admiration.—"Gentlemen," said he, "I have felt it my duty to take a step of great importance, and one which may, perhaps, seriously involve not only the Ambassador and suite, but all of you; and as I am the person principally concerned, I have come here to share the risk whatever it may prove." The crowd, as he walked along, fell back in as much amazement as if a tiger from the woods had sprung among them, but towards evening they were all dispersed, and the danger which had he shrunk from facing it, would have been imminent, was entirely at an end.

• • • We had thus to fight our way, step by step, into the good graces of the Chinese. The last conflict which we had with them took place about an hour after I had reached Canton, at Capt. Maxwell's lodgings. We heard a great noise at the top of the stairs, and on going out to see what was the matter, found my coxswain and boat's crew in high altercation with a Chinaman, who was endeavouring to deprive them of a trunk which they carried on their shoulders. My boat had followed me to Canton, and the sailors on landing naturally brought the things to our lodgings; just as they crossed the threshold, however, they were observed by the Mandarin of the custom-house, who called out to them to stop, and insisted upon searching the packages. Jack resisted this, and both parties having entered the house, the action which had disturbed us was raging on the staircase.

As it was an established practice at Canton for no Chinese authority to enter the house of an European resident without first obtaining permission, this proceeding was quite contrary to usage. At all events, Captain Maxwell, who had commenced by assuming a high tone in great matters, was resolved to carry it through even in trifles, and turning to the Chinese, asked him by what right he had dared to violate the quarters assigned to his Britannic Majesty's officers, without first appealing to him. The Mandarin looked a little surprised; but a reply being insisted upon, he said it was quite a mistake—that he had imagined the trunks had belonged to some merchant ship, and not to a king's ship. "Well, then," said Captain Maxwell, "you must learn better in future." And turning to the sailors, ordered them to put the officer out of the house, and retired to his own room, whispering to me in passing to take care that the intruder was not hurt. I had enough to do, however, to attend to this hint, for my fellows the moment they heard the words "turn him out," caught up the unhappy Chinaman, and

bore him along over their heads, till they reached the door, whence, as they expressed it, they gave him fresh head way into the street; and in fact, had it not been for the crowd assembled before the door, against whom he fell headlong, it might have fared worse for the poor Mandarin, who, gathering himself up, took to his heels, and never stopped till he reached his little office at the beach. The rest of the crowd, fancying, by the impetus with which their countryman had been projected from the house, that the terrible Captain himself was in his rear, were seized with a panic, and in a few seconds not a soul was to be seen.

CHRISTOPHE.—Christophe was a most wonderful man: his story is too universally known to require any comment, and his downfall too recent to need repetition. He was plain and gentleman-like in his person, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and might be said to have a sort of benevolence of manner which was quite extraordinary in an uneducated negro. I have heard it remarked that he bore a very strong resemblance to our late King, with the exception of colour and features of course, which he endeavoured to increase as much as possible by dress. He usually wore a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, exactly like the old Windsor uniform, with a star on the left breast, and ribbon of the order of St. Henri. He had a short crisp curled hair, like all black people, but his was whitened by age, which added considerably to the respectability of his appearance; and he had the most intelligent eyes I almost ever encountered—they appeared to look through one. I remember a story that was told of him at that time, which places his "bonhomme" in a very pleasant point of view, and would have done the greatest credit to the very best bred Sovereign of the most refined court in Europe. He was always particularly partial to the English, as much I really believe from inclination as policy; our merchants enjoyed privileges superior to those of all other nations, they were permitted to extend their rides beyond the barriers, which was not allowed to any body else without a particular permission; and he paid the greatest attention to our officers of the navy and army who visited his court, always inviting them to dine at his table. It was on one of these occasions that he had invited Sir James Yeo, then in the command of His Majesty's frigate the *Southampton*, to dine with him, and to bring as many of his officers as he thought proper; he had assembled all the principal inhabitants of his capital, all the grand dignitaries of his empire to meet him, and had prepared a most splendid repast for the occasion. Sir James, surprised at the magnificence with which he was surrounded, and more, by the unexpected propriety with which every thing was conducted, and the excellence of the dinner, could not help exclaiming to his neighbour, "What a damned good cook this black fellow has got!"—a very natural, though not a polite observation, which of course this gallant officer would not have made, had he been aware that his Majesty spoke English as well as himself; an accomplishment he had acquired when exercising the more humble occupation of a Tailor at St. Kitts.

Christophe had the good sense to take no notice of the speech at the time, as he was quite aware no harm was intended; Sir James was spared the unpleasant feeling of knowing he had been understood, and the evening was passed off with the utmost hilarity. The next morning when the *Southampton* was getting under weigh, a black man came on board with a letter for the Captain from his Majesty, in which he very good-humouredly gave him to understand that he was aware of what he had said at dinner, and regretted that he could not oblige him with his first cook, but that "the damned black fellow had sent him the second-best cook in his dominions!" I do not think Lord Chesterfield himself could have suggested a more delicate reproof, or produced a better example of innate good-breeding. Whether Sir James accepted the King's present, and rated him an able seaman, I know not, for the story goes no farther.—The same propriety of feeling distinguished all his domestic arrangements. His palace was sumptuously yet elegantly furnished, and there was none of that gaudy trinket which might have been expected in such an establishment. He had every thing sent out from England, of the best kind, and by the first artists of the day: his equipages were all plain and handsome. The regalia of Hayti was, I believe, long shown in London, and I have a lively recollection of his state-coach, which was made after the pattern of the Lord Mayor's, such as was

still be seen at the Mansion House on all grand civic occasions; and at this distance, of time, I can hardly determine which was the ugliest of the two. Christophe is accused of being harsh and tyrannical to his subjects: his police was certainly very strict, but his was a military government, and I do not think that the Emperor and King of Hayti committed more unnecessary crimes than the Emperor and King of France. It should be recollected whom they both had to reign over, and how they both had become exalted: the subjects of the former were slaves, black slaves: the subjects of the latter would, perhaps, be offended if I called them white ones. But what else were they under the "ancien regime?" The only difference I can see between them, is that produced by colour and education. His Majesty the Emperor and King, I mean of Hayti, is accused of putting his Secretary to death; but it should be remembered that he could neither read nor write, except signing his name in a sort of a way, and he used to dictate his despatches to a Secretary, and then send for another to read them; if there was the slightest difference, he called in a third, and so he went to the person who made the mistake. The argument, I fear, was not unfrequently settled by a pistol, which is rather a summary method: but in his situation there was very little choice, and I believe it will be universally allowed to be one degree better to shoot one's secretary, than to shoot one-self.—New Monthly Magazine.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Sun, February 5.)

This long-expected day has at length arrived—and public anxiety was never more intense to learn the particulars of the King's speech, because on no former occasion was there a subject of such vital importance understood to be recommended to Parliament.—The happy settlement of that Question—Civil and Religious liberty—will confer an endless blessing upon the nation, and give an enviable immortality to that Minister who has the firmness to recommend—to that Parliament whose wisdom shall sanction—and to that gracious Monarch whose benevolence and virtue shall give the Royal assent to the most just—the most sacred bill which was ever presented to a British Sovereign, for the benefit of his people. But we are only writing in anticipation of what the next hour will confirm, or ——— but let us not despair.

Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced, and were proceeded with till nearly 2 o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.—At 2 o'clock Parliament was opened by His Majesty's commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

There were very few Peers in the House; amongst them we observed the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderich, Bexley, Hill, and Torrington. There were five bishops present, amongst whom were those of London and Llandaff. The opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of peeresses and elegantly-attired ladies.

The members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty, the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects, preferred under the treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be laid before you, and His Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negotiations with the head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs, which is incompatible with the permanent tranquillity and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commends us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with his Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morca has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the naval forces of His Majesty, and of his allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and, finally, by the skillful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the alliance.

"The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that His Majesty informs you, that during the whole of those operations, the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers, by sea and land.

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of His Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of His Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for His Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his belligerent rights, the just understanding prevails between the three Powers, in their endeavors to accomplish the remaining objects of the treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which His Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst His Majesty's subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion, established by law, and of the rights and privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations.

The House having adjourned at half-past two, their Lordships met again at five o'clock.

There was a much greater assemblage of Peers than there was at the opening of the House. The space below the Throne was completely filled with sons of Peers and Members of the House below, nearly three quarters of an hour before the Lord Chancellor took his seat.

The LORD CHANCELLOR entered the House at five o'clock precisely, and immediately took his place on the Woolsack.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the Address, and the Earl of WICKLOW seconded it.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired, whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a Bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in answer, had the honour of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, according to the course proposed in His Majesty's speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a Committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

The Earl of ELDON could not think, whoever recommended this measure to his Majesty, that it had been at all discussed with the coolness and attention it required. This was the most important subject that had ever been brought before Parliament since the day when that Bill was first passed, which was deemed necessary for the preservation, liberty, and protection of the religion of the country. He had stood in situations in this country which would make him the most unpardonable man in existence, if he did not continue to declare, on all occasions when the subject was brought forward, that it embodied the most important question that had ever been discussed. He had no hesitation in saying, that if they once permitted Roman Catholics to form part of the Legislature of the country, or to hold any offices therein, from that moment the sun of Great Britain had set. The Marquis of Salisbury had certainly talked a great deal about the right of the Catholics to be admitted into the Legislature; but who ever heard of such a thing? Was it not competent for any State to say who should or who should not be competent to fill its offices. No consideration on this side the grave should ever induce him to give his consent to the introduction of Roman Catholics into any of the great political offices. With great deference to the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, he would say that if this measure was for the interest of the country, its interest had been very much neglected during the last Session by those whose duty it was to have protected it. The Noble Lord who had seconded the Address had hoped the Catholic Association would have the good sense to put an end to itself, but he (Lord Eldon) would be glad to know when the members of this Association should have been permitted to remain for two or three years, when every word uttered by its members was treason and sedition, if belief were to be put in their publications. He could not but conceive that the object of the measure, to grant emancipation, must be to deprive His Majesty of that right by which he stood upon his throne. As long ago as the time of Queen Elizabeth, Catholics had been prevented from taking upon themselves such offices. Without great inconsistency, this measure cannot be

agreed to. Having frequently proceeded upon this principle that you would not go into any inquiry that was to involve the Protestants of the kingdom in apprehension of their security, which apprehension perhaps might be ill founded, on the other hand you will not raise the expectations of the Catholics, when with consistency to your Constitution, you cannot grant that which they might be led to expect, namely, to aid in introducing a single Catholic either into Lords or Commons. This country might send him to the grave with all the odium it might think proper to blast his reputation with through the remainder of his life, but he should consider it to be a dereliction of his duty towards his King and his fellow-subjects, and he might say, a gross dereliction of his duty towards the Catholics, should he advocate the measure which was now proposed. (Loud cheering.)—He could not conceive how the Roman Catholic Association, which had proceeded in a course of sedition so long, could be expected, according to the Noble Lord's wish, to dissolve themselves. The conduct of the Association had been hostile to the principles on which the House of Brunswick were entitled to the throne. The Protestants at the revolution made the Crown of these realms belong only to Kings of Protestant descent. So long ago as the reign of Elizabeth, Roman Catholics were excluded from coming into Parliament. It was decided at the Revolution, that King, Lords and Commons, should be Protestants. (Hear.)—Any principle which might involve Protestants in apprehension for their security he should oppose, and, on the other hand, he should consider it his duty not to hold out false hopes to the Roman Catholics at the present period. He thought it his duty to say, if they even introduced a single Roman Catholic into the Legislature, either in the House of Lords or House of Commons, this country is lost. It would be a great dereliction of his duty to his King and fellow-countrymen in case he did not express that opinion. He could not consistently with the oath he had taken withdraw from Parliament, but whilst he retained a seat in that House he should oppose any measure he thought dangerous to the Constitution.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE trusted that neither their Lordships nor the country would sanction such a measure as that now proposed.

Lord REDESDALE entreated Noble Lords to look a little at the situation in which Ireland was. Whether that situation had been brought about by the civil disabilities under which the inhabitants of that country laboured, or by the Catholic Association, he would not pretend to say, but no man could look at the existing state of society in that country for the last ten years without feeling that something was absolutely necessary to be done. His opinion was, that the wish of the majority of the people was that the Catholic question should in some manner or other be set at rest. It was under that impression that he and his Noble Friend had undertaken to bring forward this measure for the consideration of the House, and he only entreated their Lordships to give them time to bring it forward in the way which his Majesty had been pleased to intimate his desire respecting it.

The Marquis of ANGLESEA said he rose for the purpose of expressing his sincere gratitude for the announcement he had just heard in the speech from the throne, recommending it to the Legislature to take into consideration that most important question—a question on which depended the safety, the tranquillity, and the prosperity of Ireland, and, he might say, of England. (Hear.)—He should not upon this occasion call their Lordships' attention to what was merely personal to himself—he meant his administration of Ireland during ten months, and the circumstances which preceded his recall. A charge had been brought against him of having acted inconsistently with his duty as the King's representative. This was a charge of a most serious nature, and he might naturally have expected that Ministers would have given him some opportunity of explanation. In this, however, he was disappointed, and he felt, therefore, reluctant to call the attention of their Lordships and of the public to it. He should, therefore, make no further observation, but merely say that he courted inquiry.

The Duke of WELLINGTON.—I am confident that your Lordships do not expect me, in this place, to enter into any explanations as to the nature of the measures which his Majesty's Ministers may deem it prudent to bring under the consideration of your Lordships hereafter. His Majesty has announced to you his wish that you should take into consideration the whole condition of Ireland, with a view to the revision of the laws which impose civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. His Majesty has pointed out the steps which he thinks it would be desirable to follow, and I do think it is essential that I should not now dwell upon the course we are to adopt in carrying his Majesty's recommendation into effect. When I attended to this subject last Session, your Lordships will recollect I always stated that whatever measures the Government brought forward with a view to an amicable adjustment of the Catholic claims, care would be taken to provide for those Institutions which his Majesty wishes to keep inviolate. I therefore think that a Noble and Learned Lord (Eldon) who has expressed himself somewhat warmly on the subject, may rest assured we shall not lose sight of the rights and privileges to which he alludes. If the Noble and Learned Lord will assist us in this great undertaking, we will gladly avail ourselves of his valuable aid; and I do most sincerely entreat him to co-operate with us in so momentous an undertaking. Your Lordships will pardon me if I allude for a moment to the charges brought against his Majesty's Government, as to a want of faith in bringing forward this important question at all. I would call your Lordships' attention to what I said last Session. Your Lordships will do me the justice to say that I always

expressed a wish for tranquillity. We have not had the degree of tranquillity which is desirable for the good government of Ireland, and which every man of that country must wish to see restored to.—There are some Noble Lords who tell me, that the measures which his Majesty's Ministers are about to adopt will be inimical to the principles established at the period of the Revolution. Allow me to say, that the Catholic power will not predominate.—(Cheers.)—The same balance will be preserved which exists now. Looking to the state of affairs in Ireland, I am convinced there exists no man who wishes to expose the Government to a repetition of the same difficulties under which it has so long laboured. It is my fervent hope that Ireland will be permanently tranquilized, and that the conflicts which have agitated the minds of men during the period to which I have alluded, will be finally put an end to. In saying this, my Lords, I beg that it may be distinctly understood my firm belief is, that the wish of the majority of the people of England is for an amicable settlement of the question. With this conviction, I hope it is not asking too much of your Lordships to beg that you will refrain from debating the subject until we come with it formally before you. (Cheers.)

The question was then put, and the address agreed to.—Adjourned at half-past nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

The SPEAKER took his seat at four o'clock, and informed the House, that during the last Session he had received a petition from Hugh Massey Dillon, and other freeholders of the county of Clare, complaining of the undue election of Daniel O'Connell, but the recognizances not being entered into according to the Act of Parliament, the petition was discharged.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN stated that the recognizances were ordered to be entered on the 31st of August, before which time the House adjourned.

The question was finally ordered to be further considered on Monday next.

The SPEAKER then read his Majesty's Speech, for which see the proceedings of the Lords.

Lord CLIVE rose to move the Address. It was sixteen years since he had had the honour of standing in the same relative situation in which he now stood; but he never before felt so much pleasure as he did in moving the present Address, because he considered that the propositions contained in the speech were more than ever satisfactory. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which was an echo of the speech.

Lord CORRY seconded the Address. Looking at Ireland for the last twelve months—the state of party feeling in that unhappy country—almost bordering on civil war—he must confess that the time had arrived when something must be done. As a sincere lover of his country, and wishing to remain in peace, he heartily wished to see the Catholic Question settled, while he should sit down, reserving to himself the right of not voting for any Bill in which securities were not provided.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE commended the speech.—Mr. H. BANKES objected to the emancipation of the Catholics.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS was decidedly opposed to any concessions to the Catholics.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that no sacrifice could be greater for a public man than to be obliged to depart from those friends with whom he had a long communion, and for whose integrity he entertained the highest respect. But he, and his Majesty's ministers, had access to information which his friends had not; and the relation in which they stood to the crown imposed on them an obligation to give his Majesty the best advice which they could form, as to the course which they (ministers) ought to pursue. Whatever reservations persons made, when entering into the service of the crown, these should not prevent them from advising his Majesty to pursue such measures as they thought most beneficial to the welfare of the nation. If ministers were of opinion that a continuation of the Catholic disabilities would prove more injurious to the interests of the church and state than a consideration of the state of Ireland, it was their duty to advise his Majesty to that effect. He (Mr. Peel) had no hesitation in declaring, that there was less evil in considering the whole state of Ireland than in refraining from it. He saw in the disunion that prevailed in the government respecting the state of Ireland, sufficient reasons to induce him to come to that conclusion—ever since the year 1804, when Mr. Pitt retired from office, his Majesty's councils were composed of men holding different principles respecting the Roman Catholic question. The same principle prevailed now. No man lamented the evils of introducing the Roman Catholic question more than he (Mr. Peel) did, but it was impossible to form an administration entirely opposed to it. It might be expedient during the war to postpone the consideration of such a question, in order that all might unite in supporting a cause involving the welfare of the empire; but that was not the case now, and his (Mr. Peel's) conviction was, that, circumstanced as the government was now, it should not remain neutral on a question respecting which every one spoke his opinion. The inevitable consequences of the present state was a disunion in the government of Ireland. They had in that country at one time a Lord Lieutenant anti-Catholic, and a private secretary of opposite principles; at another, they had a private secretary anti-Catholic, and a Lord Lieutenant favourable to emancipation. And, lastly, they had a Lord Lieutenant and secretary favourable to the Catholic claim, under the guidance of a government disunited together. He entreated his Hon. Friends to consider whether it be consistent with the Protestant interest that government should be disunited as it was at pre-

sent. If it were admitted that matters could not remain as they now were, then ought not they disappear to consider what remedy should be adopted, or whether Ministers could undertake to advise a government on principles of permanent resistance to Catholic emancipation? He (Mr. Peel) was of opinion that a temporary resistance was of no advantage, and he could not advise His Majesty to form a government on a principle of permanent opposition, for it would embitter animosities, and prove prejudicial to the interest of the State; nor was it likely that they could find a majority in that House to enable them to carry any coercive measures. On a full consideration of all the circumstances, he was entirely satisfied that an administration founded on the principle of permanent resistance is entirely out of the question. If therefore such an administration cannot be formed, there is left no other course but that which is now proposed; and he saw in the position of the government of the country at the present moment a strong reason why we should now attempt to take the whole state of Ireland into consideration, with a view to effect such a settlement of this most important question as should be satisfactory to all parties interested in the result. His Hon. Friends asked him what conditions or securities would accompany the proposed enactments. There was nothing in the address binding on any person who should support it to vote for any measure in favour of the Roman Catholics. The first measure required was to arm Government with power to suppress the association, which was so notoriously mischievous and subversive of good order. The question of emancipation would not be considered until the ascendancy of the law in Ireland was vindicated; nor was it intended by His Majesty's government to propose it until that essential object was carried. If, after the settlement of that question, any attempts should be made to encroach on the authority of the crown or legislature, they will be crushed with the utmost rigour. His Honourable Friends taunted Ministers with being induced to propose this measure by intimidation. He (Mr. Peel) admitted that intimidation had been made use of, but it was put down by the protestant spirit which it excited; but if any attempt had been made to put it into execution, Government were prepared and resolved to suppress it by military force; nay, he was certain that, even without military assistance, there was a spirit of loyalty in Ireland which would crush any insurrectionary movement in its infancy. With respect to himself, he would observe, that the conclusion which he came to on this subject was not influenced by the late proceedings of the association. It was the result of six months deliberation with his Noble Friend at the head of the Government.—Though he (Mr. P.) carried on for many years a strong, yet not virulent opposition to the Roman Catholic claims, yet he felt it his duty to give his best advice on the subject. He was not in the cabinet when the question was first mooted, but having received a letter from the Noble Duke on the subject, he wrote him a letter in reply, stating that no fear of an imputation of inconsistency would induce him to shrink from a duty which, both as a minister and a member of the legislature, he felt bound to perform; and he accordingly notified his concurrence in entering with him into a full consideration of this question, with a view to its final and satisfactory adjustment. At the same time he (Mr. P.) cautiously abstained from any engagements which might shackle him in discussing this subject freely when it should come before the House, and he should leave nothing untried in order to bring it moderately and dispassionately under their consideration. (The Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.)

Mr. BROUGHAM was perfectly satisfied with the general description which the Right Hon. Secretary gave of the intended measure. It should be such a measure as all men, after due consideration, should approve of. The concessions should be as ample as the legislature could feel secure in granting, and such as should satisfy the Roman Catholics. He (Mr. Brougham) looked on the Roman Catholic Question as substantially carried—(loud cheers)—but he considered it essential—nay, the whole and entire of it—that Roman Catholics should be admissible into both Houses of Parliament, and to all offices, a few, indeed, excepted, which even Roman Catholics themselves allowed they should not be eligible to. If, after experience, men thought proper to change their opinions, he would not think slightly or disrespectfully of those who came forward manfully to acknowledge their errors—nay, he preferred such as changed their opinions to those who perversely and obstinately persevered in error. He could wish that the latter part of his Majesty's speech had been inverted, and that the Roman Catholic disabilities should be repealed before any attempts were made to suppress the Association, because he was convinced if that were done the Association would cease to exist. However, he hoped that any means adopted to put it down would not be inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution. If the Roman Catholics ever listened to any suggestion from him, he would entreat them to be at once satisfied with these sentiments and state of the question, and freely put an end to their corporate existence, and deliver themselves up to the wisdom of the legislature. If they did this, they might confidently depend—nay, he would pledge his head, if necessary—(a laugh)—that the question would be carried to their hearts' content.

The motion, that the address be carried, was then put from the chair, and agreed to.

The House adjourned at 9 o'clock.

only exceptions are the Throne, of course, the office of Chancellor in both countries, and the President of the Council. The bill will not include in itself any "Wings;" nothing in it will affect the *Elective Franchise or the Clergy*. If any thing respecting these matters be in contemplation, it is to follow, not accompany, the bill. Mr. Peel is acting with candour, sincerity, and manliness. The Duke of Wellington is still more straight-forward, and I am assured he thinks no securities are necessary save those arising from the relief bill itself. The Duke is stated to be quite *decisive* with the persons holding office. Lord Beresford, *on dit*, waited on the Duke to request he might be allowed to remain neuter. The answer was, that the Duke would certainly not do so wrong a thing as to control the vote of any Peer. Lord Beresford would vote as he pleased—one thing was certain, that "the Master-General of the Ordnance" would support the Catholic Relief Bill.—Lord Beresford still retains the situation, and has by some accident discovered that it is absurd to continue the disqualifications of such loyal subjects as the Irish Catholics. You may rely on it, that any man in Ireland who holds office will be very *cautious* how he opposes the plans of the Ministry—a few salutary examples will suffice. *King's Stationers, Police Magistrates*, and all the small fry of office, will be as quiet as mice—mark my words for it.

Mr. O'Connell had a long conference yesterday with several members of the House. It is decided that he should not embarrass the course of the Relief Bill by any premature raising of the question, which is itself likely to be decided in the most favourable way by leaving it altogether to the Ministry.

There is a petition this day in Westminster Hall in favour of emancipation. It was signed in fifteen minutes by upwards of two hundred Barristers.—What a contrast with the five Irish bench who signed the Protestant declaration in Ireland!

They say that there is a difference between Peel and Wellington on the subject of Securities—the Duke being, as I said before, adverse to any that would prevent the full effect of the conciliatory provisions of the relief bill.

The Duke will carry his point, depend upon it. What a signal working of good fortune! The Duke, in 1793, was the person who seconded the first relief bill. After all his battles, he finds himself Prime Minister, in 1829, to consummate the measure. I have just been told that Wellington reckons on a majority in the Lords of FIFTY!!

The Newfoundlander.

ST. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY) April 9, 1829.

The *Diana*, as we noticed in our last, put into Cape Breton on Wednesday se'night, and a messenger was despatched next morning, by Captain FERGUSON, with the letters and papers, which were received here on Saturday evening. The dates extend to the 23d February.

The spring has happily opened to us with brighter views of the political horizon of the Empire than we could with much reason have expected. The momentous Question, which has so long fixed the attention of both hemispheres—which has formed materials of weighty correspondence between the two great branches of the Government of the British Empire—which has made and un-made Cabinets—and furnished, for the last six years in particular, almost an exclusive topic of discussion to every tongue and every pen—has, at length, been noticed (for the first time, we believe,) in His Majesty's speech from the throne; and Ministers are about to bring forward plans, in both Houses, for its adjustment, from which the most satisfactory results may be anticipated. The following remarks from the *Sun*, upon this engrossing subject, appears to us so very apposite, that we cannot refrain from quoting them:—"It is said that Ministers have come to a determination, yesterday, in Council, to settle the Catholic Question. We wish they may. It will be the most patriotic act they ever attempted. Emancipate the Catholics, and send the Royal assent to that bill over to Russia, and Nicholas will understand what the Duke is about."

We would add to this wholesome advice.—Send it to every Cabinet in Europe, and then they may calculate upon what they are to expect, should they be otherwise than on terms of amity and alliance with Great Britain.

The time had certainly arrived, when the most enlightened and dispassionate minds could see nothing in Ireland, but the elements of a civil war, which wanted but a breath to fan them into a flame, that would require more than human ingenuity to arrest in its exterminating progress;—they beheld her institutions ready to give way; party feeling rending asunder the bonds of social life, and extending its baleful influence from the peasant to the peer—from the juror to the judge;—and, at that moment—at the eleventh hour—the Ministers of England, to their eternal honour, boldly come forward, and announce to the Sovereign, that, rather than become accessaries to those scenes of anarchy and bloodshed, which the continuance of such a state of things would be sure to produce, they would no longer array themselves against the liberties of a people—they would remove those laws which were the sources of national disorder—they would, in fact, sacrifice their own prejudices at the shrine of necessity.

We congratulate all lovers of Civil and Religious Liberty—all well-wishers of "Ireland as she ought to be"—upon the bright prospects which are now about to open to her view. The sun of intolerance and ascendancy, which has, for centuries, stood at meridian altitude, in that ill-fated country, and contributed so much to the growth of discord,

disunion, exclusion, and to the exercise of the most malignant passions to which human nature is incident, is about to set—never, never, we sincerely hope, to rise again.

At such an important crisis, when the affairs of Ireland engross, to the exclusion of all others, the attention of the Legislature, we cannot forbear lamenting the removal of the Marquis of ANGLESEA from its government; but we shall abstain from questioning the policy which dictated the measure. The following extract from an address to the Marquis, from the County of Meath, on his departure from Ireland, is, we believe, so fully expressive of the sentiments of the whole of the Irish people towards him, that we shall make no apology for inserting it:—"Whatever may be the future lot of this ill-fated country—whether the withering influence of internal discord shall continue to waste her energies, or the perfect union of her people regenerate her strength, and replace her in that position amongst the nations of the earth which Providence has assigned her;—whatever may be her fortune, the honoured name of ANGLESEA shall be embalmed amongst the warmest affections, as long as gratitude shall be cherished amongst our national virtues—generosity commands the love—affability the esteem—and chivalry enkindles the enthusiastic admiration of Irishmen."

We would say to his successor, the Duke of Northumberland—"Go, and do thou likewise;—throw yourself, like him, between the oppressor and the oppressed—refuse, like him, for the crime of having administered justice *too impartially*—and thus secure for yourself, like him, that which kindness alone can procure—the everlasting love and gratitude of a most affectionate and generous people."

In the preceding columns will be found His Majesty's Speech, at the opening of Parliament, with an abridged report of the debates in both Houses, upon moving the address;—and we only regret that the limited space in the present impression, prevents us from giving a greater portion of the interesting matter which we have in our possession—it shall, however, be attended to in the succeeding numbers.

Mr. O'CONNELL arrived in London on the 10th February; but, up to the last accounts, had not taken his seat in the House of Commons—acting, no doubt, under the advice of his Parliamentary friends, and wishing, at the same time, not to throw any obstacles in the way of Ministers, while employed in framing the Relief Bill. Our public-spirited and talented townsman, PATRICK MORRIS, Esq., has accompanied Mr. O'CONNELL to London.—At one of the last meetings of the Catholic Association, Mr. MORRIS said:—"He feared he was too humble an individual to offer himself to accompany Mr. O'CONNELL to London; but if he should be permitted to do so, he would most gladly appear in London on the part of the Catholics and Irishmen in Newfoundland. (Cheers.) Most gladly, too, would he contribute to the utmost of his means in forwarding the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, so deeply implicated in the case of Mr. O'CONNELL." (Loud cheers.)

We have perused, with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, a very able and lengthy speech upon Newfoundland affairs, delivered by P. MORRIS, Esq., at a meeting of the Catholic Association, in Dublin, on the 27th January last. The length of the speech precluded the possibility of its appearing in the present number; but we have it in reserve for next week. We feel much pleasure in extracting the following information respecting our worthy Chief Justice. After having spoken of the liberality, generosity, &c. of the people of this country, Mr. MORRIS says:—"I confidently appeal to the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, now in England, for the confirmation of what I say. He arrived from Newfoundland a few weeks ago at Waterford. A deputation of the merchants in that city, connected with Newfoundland, waited on him to congratulate him on his arrival; to thank him, on the part of their countrymen, for the kindly feelings evinced, at all times by him towards the Irish, and to invite him to a public dinner, as a demonstration of their respect and gratitude. In declining that invitation, he replied in the spirit of Sir John Davies, and said, that he only did his duty towards them, and that there was nothing required to gain the approbation and affections of the Irish people but a pure and impartial administration of justice, which he was determined they should enjoy as long as he had the honour of presiding over the judicature of that island."

The Catholic Association has followed the advice of the friends of Ireland, by dissolving itself on Thursday last. Several speeches were made on the occasion, and there were only eight or ten young men who seemed averse to the proceeding, simply, we understand, because it would deprive them of a fitting opportunity for exercising their oratorical abilities, by making impassioned speeches. A letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, in which the Member for Clare did not seem to advise either way, but simply left the Association to judge for itself. The Association, deeling itself dissolved for ever; and concluded the sitting by giving three cheers for Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and the Marquis of Anglesea.—*Sun, February 16.*

Shipping Intelligence. Custom-House, St. John's.

ENTERED:
APRIL 7.—Brig *Micmac*, Spear, Liverpool; 20 tons coal, 200 bags bread, 170 tons salt, 25 barrels tar, 145 bricks butter, 2 hhds tobacco, &c.
Brig *Diana*, Ferguson, Greenock; 4000 bushels salt, 10 tons coal, 15 barrels oil, 1000 barrels butter, 122 coils cow-dung, 31 bags salt, 610 bags bread, 15 barrels oatmeal, and sundry merchandises.
Brig *Caroline*, Hellyer, Figueira; 300 hhds salt.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'clock, OF THE WHARF OF

William & Henry Thomas,

32 Quarters fresh BEEF, Just imported in the *Brazilian Patriot* from Halifax, 20 Bls. fresh superfine FLOUR, 20 Ditto CIDER.

April 9.

Notices.

REQUIRED for His Majesty's Ordnance Works, Royal Engineer Department, viz:—Contract for Building the *Area Wall*, &c. round the New Government-House.

The Plan and Specification of the Work to be performed may be seen by applying to Mr. HADDON, Clerk of the Works, at his Office, New Government-House. Such Persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the above-mentioned Works, are requested to send Sealed Tenders (in triplicate) to this Office, on or before MONDAY, the 20th instant, at noon. Payment will be made in Sterling.

C. W. BEVERLEY, D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Officer, St John's, 6th April, 1829.

ALL Persons holding Leases under Government for Lots of Ground in the town of St. John's, known by the name of *Fishing Ships' Rooms*, are hereby notified that their respective premises will undergo an inspection between the 5th and 12th days of April next, by persons duly authorized to examine and report on their state, in terms of the conditions annexed or contained in the said leases.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, 24th March, 1829.

Amateur Theatre, St. John's.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(For the benefit of the Poor.)

On SATURDAY evening next,

The 11th instant,

Will be Performed,

The much admired Melo-Drama of

ROB ROY.

Tickets to be had at Mr. CLIFF'S Office.—Box, 3s.; Pit, 2s.—Doors to be opened at half-past 6; Performance to commence at 7. April 9.

On Sale.

Wm. & Henry Thomas

OFFER FOR SALE,

By private Contract,

The remarkably fine, fast-sailing, new Sloop, JANE & SUSAN,

Burthen per Register 80 tons; launched in October last. Her dimensions are—Length, 55 feet; breadth, 18 feet 8 inches; depth, 10 feet 4 inches.

This vessel will carry a large cargo, and is well calculated for a Sealer or Coaster, or for the general trade of this Island. April 9.

HUNTERS & Co.

20 Puns. high-proof Demerara RUM, 30 Ditto MOLASSES.

April 9.

By private contract,

A PIECE OF GROUND, containing 4 acres, near *Blockmaker's Hall*, adjoining Michael Rileys' plantation, held by lease from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., renewable every thirty years, upon payment of a small fine.—Further particulars may be known, by applying to

April 2.

MARY LYHAN.

Michael Scanlan,

40 Puncheons Rum, 15 Ditto Molasses, 30 Boxes mould Candles.

March 26.—4f

from the Dublin Evening Post.)

LONDON, February 12.—All the friends of Ireland, here, are convinced that there will be a comprehensive, and indeed a complete, Relief Bill. The

Doric's Corner.

LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

With tender vine-leaves wreath thy brow,
And I shall fancy that I see,
In the bright eye that laughs below,
The dark grape on its parent tree.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! entwine
Thy brow with this green wreath of mine.

Weave of the clover leaves a wreath,
Fresh sparkling with a summer shower,
And I shall, in my fair one's breath,
Faint the soft fragrance of the flower.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! do thou
Twine the dark leaves round thy brow.

Oh, let sweet leaved geranium be
Entwined amidst thy clustering hair,
Whilst thy red lips shall paint to me
How bright its scarlet blossoms are.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! do thou
Crown with my wreath thy blushing brow!

Oh, twine young rose-leaves round thy head,
And I shall deem the flowers are there,
The red rose on thy rich cheek spread,
The white upon thy forehead fair.
'Tis but a whim; but, oh! entwine
My wreath round that dear brow of thine.

NORTHERN ENGLISH CIRCUIT COURT.

In Assize-week there are just two objects in Carlisle worth a moment's notice, and these are the Bench and the Bar. A few words on each of these in their order constitute all that I have yet to tell you of this trip to the capital of Cumberland.

On the occasion of my late visit, Mr. Justice Bayley presided in the criminal, and Mr. Justice Holroyd in the civil side. The reputation of Mr. Justice Bayley is at this moment higher than that of any other judge on the bench. I have heard that he was disappointed in not being selected as the successor of Ellenborough, and they have certainly promoted an inferior man. But however unjust the dispensers of patronage may have been to Mr. Justice Bayley, I am not equally sure that the country has reason to regret this act, to say the least, of most unpardonable omission. Nothing can be more becoming a judge than the physiognomy of Mr. Justice Bayley—mild, expressive, benevolent, yet firm and commanding; and no countenance was ever a truer index of the indwelling mind. Ever attentive to the business in hand, he appears to have constantly before his eyes what is due to Englishmen, and English justice. In the best sense of the word, he is counsel for the accused, and seizing on every fact, circumstance, or principle in law, that can possibly make in their favour, throws it into their side of the balance. Englishmen view this noble quality in a judge with less enthusiasm than I did, accustomed as I had been, in my own country, to hear judges (with very few exceptions) acting invariably as counsel against the prisoner, and instead of attempting to extenuate or mitigate, gathering up, into one fearful cluster of accumulated crimination, every aggravating circumstance and incident of the case. I have often wondered if they took more pleasure in awarding the last sentence of the law, than in hearing the foreman or chancellor pronounce the (to the prisoner) joyful words, "NOT GUILTY." But let that pass. It is refreshing to discover mercy blended with justice, and to witness the tear stealing down the manly cheeks of him whose sense of stern duty and of humanity to the community, compels him sometimes to deliver a fellow creature over to a shameful death. The dignity of the judicial character is not impaired, nor the purity of the ermine sullied, by those precious drops, which prove that, in some happily constituted minds, the dry austerity of legal habits does not eradicate those finer and more elevating affections and sympathies of our nature, which form the greatest and the proudest characteristic of an ennobled humanity. I am certain I am correct in asserting, that no judge ever sat on an English bench who holds so high a place in the affections of the public as Mr. Justice Bayley. His conduct at York, on the trial of Henry Hunt and others, will not soon, if ever, be forgotten. On that memorable occasion, the demeanour of this excellent judge, combined with the gigantic legal knowledge which he displayed, formed altogether a spectacle on which the very gods might have condescended to look with satisfaction. Think only of patience, that no impertinence or irregularity could disturb—of kindness and equanimity, as glowing and as splendid as a summer day without a cloud—of dignity self-contained, and therefore revered and respected even by the very man whose pride and boast it would have been to have seen it, in a moment of irritation or forgetfulness, cast aside—and of that enormous legal knowledge and experience necessary to meet a case of such magnitude, novelty, interest, importance, and, I would even add, danger;—in which the very existence of the constitution, and the lives of the lieges, were involved; and on which the eyes of all Britain, and almost all Europe, were fixed;—think of these things, and you will have some notion of the difficulty of the task which was devolved on this admirable judge, and also of the manner in which the task was performed. It is not exaggeration to assert, that on the memorable occasion above alluded to, the sublimest moral spectacle ever exhibited on an English bench, was the whole conduct of Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Mr. Justice Holroyd appears to be a mere lawyer, and his countenance lacks that graceful and bewitching expression which dwells in the looks of his brother Bayley. Notwithstanding his age and infirmities, however, he gives an undivided attention to business, possesses a clear head, and sums up with great comprehension, ability, and impartiality. As a man, I have been told that he is distinguished alike for his integrity and independence.

Having said so much of the Bench on this circuit, I shall now proceed to the Bar, and shall begin with the facile princeps of English pleaders.

Mr. SCARLETT.—We have no Scarlett at the Scottish Bar; and it is therefore impossible to describe him either by comparison or contrast. He is admitted on all hands to be a most profound lawyer, and an elegant scholar. He quotes authorities and decisions as if they came to him by inspiration, and lays down the profoundest maxims of law as if they were the veriest trifles, rendering them, by a happy art peculiar to himself, intelligible to common minds. Whether addressing judges or jury, he is equally at home. He has the manners of a finished and perfect gentleman, and the air of a man of the world; and contrives to throw around whatever he says or does, the easiest and most graceful character. He appears equal to every occasion and subject; and it may be truly said that *quicquid tetigit, ornavit*.—He has the classics at his finger-ends; and if not equal to Jonathan Raine in this respect, he is probably superior to most of his brother barristers. His person is stately and symmetrical, and his physiognomy almost too good for a man. These natural advantages he has turned to the best possible account, and has secured an empire at the Bar, which must be witnessed to be believed. Yet it must be confessed that he is without eloquence. He is simply profound, or simply elegant; but never rises into that elevated and sublime region, of which Henry Brougham is sole and undisputed master. In every attempt of this kind he has failed. He is as nothing to Brougham in the House of Commons; and has no other advantage at the Bar over this great and singular man, but what he has derived from his superior standing, greater experience, and more extensive practice. He is almost exclusively a lawyer. He has obviously never dipped into philosophy, nor accustomed his mind to those extended views, and those vast conceptions, with which Brougham is so familiar. He is at present a better lawyer than Brougham; but this is the only point in which they can possibly be brought into comparison. His elegance, clearness, and precision, in stating a case to a jury, are certainly admirable; and it would be very difficult to conceive it possible to excel him in any of these respects, or in general professional learning. His acquaintance with life and manners is obviously very extensive. Although the habits of his profession appear to have given a turn to his mind, and disinclined him to philosophical speculations, yet he is no phlegmatist; but, on the contrary, appears to have a lively perception of the graces and beauties of elegant speaking, or fine writing. In his professional career he has had great advantages. He has always been listened to with peculiar attention by the Bench; and such is his winning manner, that in ten minutes he is almost certain to carry along with him any jury. The death of Sir Samuel Romilly, as it threw into his bag a great accession of briefs, so it added greatly to his consequence and authority. Hence he is now regarded rather as a sort of Delphic oracle, than as a lawyer feebly to make the worse appear the better reason. "Wait till we hear Mr. Scarlett," is now the language of jurors at the conclusion of an ingenious speech by an opposing counsel. It would be as well were Mr. Scarlett not to show that he is sensible of these adventitious helps and advantages. It must be confessed, however, that he really does speak "as one having authority, and not as the scribes." He believes, and with good reason, that the thing as said by him, will have more effect than if it had been said by another man. Of this he sees daily examples; and we all know how readily and imperceptibly self-love may delude even the best of men. As a private character, Mr. Scarlett is quite irreproachable; and as a public man, his conduct is singularly free from any stain of suspicion, or time-serving, or popularity-hunting. As to the sneer of a certain dame, celebrated for a brainless head and cerulean ankles, that Mr. Scarlett is not *deep red* (red!) we mortally abhor the miserable pun, and boldly give a flat denial to the assertion which it would seem to countenance. The next in order at the Bar, but by far the first in point of celebrity, is—

HENRY BROUGHAM.—I owe it to truth to confess, that I was for a long period of my life under the influence of strong prejudices against this illustrious man,—prejudices imbibed I hardly know how, and cast off with disdain as soon as I had an opportunity of witnessing the display of his Herculean powers. He is, take him for all and all, not merely the most wonderful, but the greatest man of his time. He combines powers apparently the most dissimilar.—His capacity and versatility are truly prodigious, and are only equalled by his industry. Nature has fitted him to excel in any department of human knowledge to which he chooses to dedicate his mind. As a remarkable instance of this, I may state, that he is known to have made very considerable progress in the mathematics. There is, in fact, hardly a literary or scientific subject with which he has not grappled, not even excepting bibliography. His mind seems equally formed for the minutest researches, and the most comprehensive and generalized speculations. His book on Colonial Policy, and his splendid, persevering, and ultimately triumphant efforts against the Orders in Council, may be referred to as examples of that prodigious capacity of mind which takes in any subject, however large its dimensions; and he never rises, either in Parliament or the Courts of Law, without indicating a knowledge of the minutiae of detail, which is the wonder of every one who has happened to witness his more brilliant and striking displays. He is an able logician, and a very close and powerful reasoner. Few men are gifted with such intuitive perceptions, and such richness and felicity of illustration. Whatever subject he handles, he exhausts. But it is plain, that in writing, his attention is more intensely directed to the matter than the manner. His style is vigorous,

but irregular; frequently harsh and peculiar, but always pointed, terse, and perspicuous. In his discursive range of mental exertion, he appears likewise not to have neglected the classics, with the best passages of which I should suppose him to be perfectly familiar. On great questions of constitutional law, too, and on the abstract principles of jurisprudence, who has thought so profoundly, or written so learnedly? His very labours on the Education Committee, and otherwise on the great subject of educating the poor, would have served to immortalize an inferior man. To Brougham they were a mere relaxation—a divertimento with which he unbent his mind, oppressed with still weightier concerns (if, indeed, any can be so), and allowed it to recover its wonted tone and elasticity. But it was on the Queen's trial that, by the consent of all parties, he shone out with full splendour, and in all the greatness of his strength. A speech of three days! and yet, when he came to the peroration, Good God! how did his energies seem to be renovated,—exhausted nature recruited,—and his whole soul burning with the inspiration of super-human eloquence! His features also underwent a change. His eyes resembled those of the Sybil under the divine afflatus. He seemed delivered up entirely to the dominion of the predominating passion which burned in his own soul, and which he shot, with electric rapidity and irresistibility, into the minds of every one within the reach of his prodigious voice. You might have heard the respiration of my Lord Eldon; such was the death-like silence that prevailed, while the minds of all present were rapt, and rapt, and moved, and elevated, and depressed, and softened, and inflamed, at the will of this mighty sorcerer. How long this overwhelming torrent rolled, there was none who could exactly tell, as there was none sufficiently master of himself to reckon. The last, the concluding prayer was, however, given in such a manner as to defy description, and to leave impressions on the minds of all who heard it, which they will retain till the last moment of their mortal existence. It is said, that when Sheridan made his celebrated speech against Warren Hastings, on the Begum Charge, Mr. Pitt moved the House to adjourn, as they were then in no condition to judge calmly, considering the splendour and force of the appeal which had been made to their feelings. And I am satisfied that, had the votes of the House of Lords been taken at that moment, with the exception of the thorough-going ministerial hacks, the Queen would have been unanimously acquitted by the *ind prudent* aristocracy of England! With these recollections, it was at once an amusing and melancholy contrast, to see the late Queen's Attorney-General strip of his silk gown, and engaged in causes of no possible value or interest, except to the parties concerned.

I must, however, notice one case, tried before Mr. Justice Holroyd, and reported in the Times of September 6; I mean that of Sarah Thompson v. E. Blamire, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Brougham was counsel for the plaintiff, and kept the court in convulsions of laughter for an hour and a half. Never was poor sinner rendered so unmercifully ridiculous as Blamire, the treacherous lover of the forsaken and broken-hearted Sarah. Judge, jury, bar, ladies, gentlemen, and the "swinish multitude," were all equally acted on by the irresistible drollery and comic humour of this most wonderful man. I noticed even Jonathan Raine enjoying the fun with all his might, notwithstanding that the immense popularity of Brougham in the four great Northern Counties has robbed him of his usual share of the briefs—an offence which a less generous man would not have readily forgiven. The judge summed up in favour of the defendant; but such was the impression made on the jury by the opening speech of the plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Brougham), that, without retiring from the box, they found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100l. To give my readers a better idea of what must have been the effect of Mr. Brougham's eloquence, it is necessary to add, that, from the relative circumstances of the parties, there can be little doubt that young Blamire was considered a good speculation by the father of the plaintiff, who had encouraged his addresses to his daughter without apprizing the young man's relatives of the state of his affections, and the decisive step which he proposed taking.

The death of the Queen has placed Mr. Brougham in a curious and very awkward situation. He has of course lost his silk gown, and cannot now lead his seniors at the Bar, as he could have done had he still retained his office; while, on the other hand, a man of his great (I had almost said unequalled) reputation cannot submit to be led in a cause by men who possess no advantage over him, but in years and knowledge of the minutiae of forms. In all great causes he must, therefore, rely on his own undivided exertions. I believe his clients have had no reason to regret this, although, at the same time, I have had occasion to know, that, from the great number of briefs put into his hands, no constitution but his own, which seems to be of iron, or stronger, could undergo the labour to which this has subjected him. On the present Assizes, Scarlett and he have swept off all the briefs; so that he has to contend with Scarlett's ready and extensive legal knowledge and great experience, which, at the Bar, supplies the place of genius, talent, every thing.

But what will probably surprise our readers more than all this, is that amidst this incessant business hubbub—amidst the eternal intrusions of attorneys and clients—and spending from nine in the morning till six, seven, and eight at night in the courts—his literary labours have suffered little or no interruption; and he has even found time, if I am correctly informed, to transmit very ingenious and profound articles to that celebrated Journal, of which he has always been one of the most steady, able, and indefatigable supporters. Indeed, I have heard it as-

serted, and I am inclined to believe it, that even during the most critical and feverish moments of the Queen's trial, when the mind of almost any other but himself would have been distracted and oppressed with the weight of responsibility attached to the office, her Majesty's Attorney-General, was able to prepare an article for the Journal above alluded to, which displays even more than his usual learning, ingenuity, comprehension, and research.—Were not these things matters of daily notoriety, and consistent with the knowledge and observation of men of veracity and honour, they might fairly be looked on as fictitious, and as got up to adorn a tale of some Admirable Crichton, rather than as descriptive of a real character, actually to be found in *verum natura*, and at the very moment when I am writing probably giving his whole mind to a case of butter and hams at Appleby. The next celebrated barrister who generally attends the Northern Circuit, is—

Mr. RAINE.—This gentleman is eminently celebrated for four things, all good in their way; wit, acuteness, a matchless power in bamboozling a reluctant witness, and profound knowledge of the classics. His wit he dispents on all occasions; and though it is no doubt much indebted to his very original manner, imperturbable gravity, and comical eye, it is nevertheless of the sterling sort; no mere cockney trickery or cleverishness, but genuine attic salt, dealt out from an exhaustless girdle. The worst of it is, that Jonathan often spoils a capital thing by attempting to make too much of it. He should avoid this. But let him do what he will, he is witty even in spite of himself; and, if he had temper, would in a little time have no superior at the English, or indeed any bar on earth. He is sometimes, however, misled both by his temper and his acuteness. Infinitely ingenious himself, he supposes other people equally cunning, and hence he is often guilty of an error not common to inferior men—excessive refinement. In one department, however, he stands alone, and that is in expiating the truth from a witness pre-determined and pre-sold to conceal it. I saw one specimen only of his terrible powers of cross-examination. He was beaten; but the case was otherwise so strong, and his *expose* of the contradictions of the witness so manifest, that he carried his point, and got a verdict.

And here I cannot help remarking, how greatly superior to the Scotch is the English Bar in general in the invaluable talent of examining a witness.—They seem determined to carry their point; and there is no artifice which they do not put in practice, rather than submit to the humiliation of a defeat. The counsel, too, seem all of them to possess a great knowledge of human nature, and to have studied character carefully. Hence their frequent success, where Scotch barristers would undoubtedly fail. Besides, they are allowed greater latitude by the court. In Scotland, the judges too frequently interfere to protect a witness, who needs no other shield than his own impudence. Not so in England. Very seldom, indeed, does the Bench interfere. The witness is left to stand or fall by himself. This can be no hardship to a witness who means to adhere to the truth; and if any unfair advantage is attempted to be taken, he has only to throw himself on the court, and he is safe. I am not aware that, in the whole course of my life, I ever experienced so much pleasure as in witnessing the tactics of Jonathan Raine, with regard to whose frequent success in this way the young barristers are full of anecdotes.

But I have also said that Jonathan ranks high as a classic. To this day, "Jonathan Raine and the Classics," is a standard college toast at Oxford.—You have only to listen ten minutes to his pleadings to be satisfied, not only that he has the classics at his command, and can, with more than the sortery of Owen Glendower, evoke "spirits from the vasty deep" of time, but that his own is a congenial soul; that he has drunk deeply at the fountains of classical inspiration, and tasted the imperishable beauties of the Greek and Roman models. What his attainments are in general literature, I had no means of judging. I should not wonder, if, on all but his favourite subjects, he were inclined to be idle. In this rapid enumeration it would be unjust to omit one of the ablest of the Queen's counsel.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—With the exception of Mr. Raine, Mr. Williams is decidedly the most acute man at the English bar; I mean in pursuing a train of reasoning to its consequences, or in piecing together the *disjecta membra* of a case, when these have been scattered over a vast surface. He wants Raine's wit and animation, however; but I suspect he excels him in legal knowledge, and in capability of a sustained effort. His countenance is eminently intellectual, and his fine aquiline nose gives a peculiar point to the general expression of his very significant features. All the world has heard of the matchless ingenuity which he displayed in commenting on the evidence regarding the Queen's conduct on board the *palace*; a part of the case which Mr. Brougham, with his usual tact, reserved for the unequalled analytic powers of his friend; but which some of the miserable boobies about Edinburgh, with their usual blundering malignity, supposed he had unintentionally omitted. There is only one thing deserving of regret in this business, and that is, that Mr. Williams did not receive the measure of praise on the above occasion, to which, by the consent of men of all parties, he was so eminently entitled.

Several counsel, eminent in their way, were also visible on the legal horizon. Among others, I discerned the broad square phiz or disc of the renowned Serjeant Hullock, of Commission celebrity in this country; Mr. Littledale, so famous for his extensive legal knowledge; Mr. Tindal, a very able and learned counsel; Serjeant Cross, and a few others (*horresco referens*), "unknown to fame."